CLAIMS

- 1. A method for producing an N-acylated peptide, said method comprising:
 - a) reacting a peptide having at least one free amino group with an acylating agent of the general formula I

wherein

n is 0-8;

R¹ is COOR⁴;

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R² is a lipophilic moiety;

R³ together with the carboxyl group to which R³ is attached designate a reactive ester or a reactive N-hydroxy imide ester; and

R⁴ is selected from hydrogen, C₁₋₁₂-alkyl and benzyl,

under basic conditions in an aqueous mixture containing less than 10 %w/w aprotic polar solvent; and

b) if R⁴ in the acylating agent of step a) is not hydrogen, saponifying the acylated peptide ester group (COOR⁴) under basic conditions;

in order to produce said N-acylated peptide.

- 20 2. The method according to claim 1, wherein said reaction in step a) takes place in an aqueous mixture containing less than 8 %w/w aprotic polar solvent.
 - 3. The method according to claim 1, wherein said reaction in step a) takes place in an aqueous mixture containing less than 5 %w/w aprotic polar solvent.

- 4. The method according to claim 1, wherein said reaction in step a) takes place in an aqueous mixture containing less than 3 %w/w aprotic polar solvent.
- 5. The method according to claim 1, wherein the acylating agent is added to the reaction mixture in step a) as a solid.

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- 6. The method according to claim 1, wherein said reaction in step a) takes place in the presence of an aprotic polar solvent.
- 5 7. The method according to claim 6, wherein said aprotic polar solvent is selected from the group consisting of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, tetrahydrofurane and dimethylsulfoxide.
 - 8. The method according to claim 6, wherein all of the aprotic solvent is added to the reaction mixture as a solvent for the acylating agent.
 - 9. The method according to claim 6, wherein the acylating agent is added to the reaction mixture as a solution which is stabilized by adding an acid.
- 10. The method according to claim 9, wherein said acid is added to the aprotic polar solventin a concentration from 0.01 %w/w to 1 %w/w.
 - 11. The method according to claim 9, wherein said acid is added to the aprotic polar solvent in a concentration from 0.05 %w/w to 0.5 %w/w.
- 20 12. The method according to any one of claims 9, wherein said acid is selected from the group consisting of sulphuric acid, methanesulphonic acid and trifluoroacetic acid.
 - 13. The method according to claim 1, wherein the reaction in step a) takes place in the absence of an aprotic polar solvent.
 - 14. The method according to claim 1, wherein R⁴ is hydrogen.
 - 15. The method according to claim 1, wherein R^4 is selected from C_{1-8} -alkyl and benzyl.
- 30 16. The method according to claim 1, wherein R³ together with the carboxyl group to which R³ is attached designate a reactive N-hydroxy imide ester.
 - 17. The method according to claim 1, wherein the acylated peptide ester is saponified in step b) at a pH value in the range of 10-14.

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- 18. The method according to claim 1, wherein the acylated peptide ester is saponified in step b) at pH range from 9-13.
- 19. The method according to claim 1, wherein pH of the reaction mixture in step a) is from pH5 9 to pH 13.
 - 20. The method according to claim 1, wherein pH of the reaction mixture in step a) is from pH 10 to pH 12.
- 21. The method according to claim 1, wherein pH of the reaction mixture in step a) is from pH 11.0 to pH 11.5.
 - 22. The method according to claim 1, wherein the temperature of the reaction mixture in step a) is in the range of 0-50 °C.
 - 23. The method according to claim 1, wherein the temperature of the reaction mixture in step a) is in the range from 5-40 °C.
- 24. The method according to claim 1, wherein the temperature of the reaction mixture in stepa) is in the range from 10-30 °C.
 - 25. The method according to claim 1, wherein R^2 is selected from C_{3-39} -alkyl, C_{3-39} -alkenyl, C_{3-39} -alkadienyl and steroidal residues.
- 26. The method according to claim 25, wherein R²-C(=O)- is selected from the group consisting of lithocholoyl and hexadecanoyl.
 - 27. The method according to claim 1, wherein said peptide used as starting material for step a) has a peptide purity of at least 80 as determined by RP-HPLC.
 - 28. The method according to claim 1, wherein said peptide used as starting material for step a) has a peptide purity of at least 90% as determined by RP-HPLC.
- 29. The method according to claim 1, wherein said peptide used as starting material for stepa) has a peptide purity of at least 93% as determined by RP-HPLC.

- 30. The method according to claim 1, wherein said peptide used as starting material for step a) has a peptide purity of at least 95% as determined by RP-HPLC.
- 5 31. The method according to claim 1, wherein said peptide used as starting material for step a) has a peptide purity of at least 97% as determined by RP-HPLC.
- 32. The method according to claim 1, wherein said peptide is selected from the group con sisting of GLP-1, exendin-4, GLP-2, glucagon, insulin, analogues thereof and derivatives of any of the foregoing.
 - 33. The method according to claim 1, wherein said peptide is a GLP-1 agonist.
- 34. The method according to claim 1, wherein said peptide is selected from the group consisting of exendin-3, exendin-4, Arg³⁴-GLP-1(7-37), Gly⁸-GLP-1(7-36)-amide, Gly⁸-GLP-1(7-37), Val⁸-GLP-1(7-36)-amide, Val⁸-GLP-1(7-37), Val⁸-GLP-1(7-36)-amide, Val⁸-GLP-1(7-36)-amide, Val⁸-GLP-1(7-37), Val⁸-GLP-1(7-37),
- 20 Val⁸His²²-GLP-1(7-36)-amide, Val⁸His²²-GLP-1(7-37), des(B30)human insulin and analogues thereof.
 - 35. The method according to claim 1, wherein said peptide is selected from HGEGTFTSDLSKQMEEEAVRLFIEWLKNGGPSSGAPPSKKKKKK-NH2 (ZP-10) and analogues thereof.
 - 36. The method according to claim 1, wherein the reaction mixture in step a) comprises a buffer which is suitable for maintaining a substantially constant pH during the reaction.
- 37. The method according to claim 1, wherein said peptide is not insulin or an analogue thereof.